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Borough of Heywood.



Annual Report

on the

Health of the Borough

for year ended

December 31st, 1949.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Heywood,

August, 1950.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR HERBERT HOLT).

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN H. B. BEARON, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR W. FLEWKER

ALDERMAN H. F. JEFFERY, M.B., J.P., C.A.

„ C. WATSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR D. HOPWOOD

„ MRS. HUNT

„ MRS. WILTON

„ W. PICKUP

„ MRS. S. J. BENTLEY

„ E. C. MORRIS

„ F. REVINGTON

„ A. SHERWIN

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :—

*JAMES BROOKS,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTORS :—

*J. BUCKLEY, M.S.I.A., R.S.I., (Food),

*J. STANDRING, M.S.I.A., A.R., SAN., I.

CLERK :— Miss J. HALL.

* Contribution to salary is made under the Public Health Acts or
by Exchequer Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

HEALTH OFFICES,

HEYWOOD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for 1949 on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough.

The following are the principal facts in the general vital statistics for the year :—

Population : The estimated population for Heywood during 1949 is 25,240.

Birth Rate : The Birth Rate for 1949 was 16·8. This is 2·3 less than the average of the last five years.

Death Rate : The Crude Death Rate for 1949 was 12·7, showing a decrease of 1·7 as compared with the average for the last five years.

Infantile Mortality : Infantile Mortality for 1949 was 57 per 1,000 births, being 11 more than the average for the last five years.

Total live births were 30 less than 1948.

There were 12 still births.

Maternal Mortality : There were no Maternal deaths.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who have assisted me in the compilation of this Report, to the Staff of the Department, and to the Members of the Committee for their kind support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BROOKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)...	8,342
Population (Census, 1931) ...	25,967
Estimated Population (1949) ...	25,240
Number of inhabited houses (Estimated, 1946) ..	7,973
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ...	7,294
Rateable Value (31st December, 1949)...	£149,966
Sum represented by a penny rate (31/12/49) ...	£583-1-5

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Males	Females	Total
BIRTHS in 1949—Legitimate...	221	181	} 424
Illegitimate...	14	8	
DEATHS in 1949— ...	161	160	321
STILLBIRTHS in 1949— ...	9	3	12
Deaths from Puerperal Causes...	...	...	—
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	57
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	55
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	91

RATES PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.

	Birth-rate.	Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Mean of 5 years 1944—1948 ...	19·1	14·4	0·32	46
Year—1945 ...	17·3	14·9	0·34	37
1946 ...	18·7	14·4	0·28	59
1947 ...	22·3	14·7	0·20	45
1948 ...	18·2	12·5	0·56	35
1949 ...	16·8	12·7	0·20	57
Increase or Decrease in 1949 on Mean of 5 yrs. 1944-1948	-2·3	-1·7	-0·12	+11
Previous year ...	-1·4	+0·2	-0·36	+22
England and Wales, 1948 1949	16·7	11·7	0·45	32

Birth and Death Rates.

The numbers of births and deaths are those REGISTERED during the calendar year (*i.e.* 1st JAN.—31st DEC. INCLUSIVE) and are corrected for inward and outward transfers. They will differ therefore from uncorrected figures compiled locally month by month.

The Birth Rate shows an decrease of 1·4 as compared with last year, the actual number of the births during 1949 being 30 less than in 1948.

In addition to the 424 births registered for the year, there were 12 Stillbirths registered, giving a rate of 28 per 1000 total births.

On the basis of 321 deaths the Crude Death Rate was 12·7 per 1,000 of the population as estimated by the Registrar-General.

Approximately one death in every 8 has been certified as due to Cancer, the death rate from this particular disease being 1·74 per thousand and, compared with the year 1948, shows an increase of 0·30 per thousand. It should be noted that of the 44 persons who died from Cancer, 35 were aged 55 or over.

Detailed figures of the cause of death of the 24 infants under 12 months of age are given in the table on page 8.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										
	All ages	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 upw'ds
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T.B. Respiratory System	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	...
„ Other Forms	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Syphilitic diseases .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Influenza.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio myelitis and polio encephalitis.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infective encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer of buccal cavity & œsop..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ stomach and duodenum	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
„ breast... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
„ all other sites.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	11
Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intra Cranial vascular lesions..	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	29
Heart Disease	107	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	20	82
Other diseases of circulatory system	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	8
Bronchitis	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	26
Pneumonia	16	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Other respiratory diseases	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis .....	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive diseases	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	3
Nephritis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal & post-abort. sepsis ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other maternal causes.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital mal-birth inj. infant disease	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Road traffic accidents	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other violent causes.....	10	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	4
All other causes.. ..	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	5
	321	24	...	2	2	1	6	5	22	60	149

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.																	
	FIRST YEAR.												2nd—5th Years.					
	1st Four Weeks				1st Three Months				The 4 Quarters				Total	—2	—3	—4	—5	Total
	0—1	—2	—3	—4	*0-1	—2	—3	1*	2	3	4	*0-1						
a { Congenital Malformations.. ..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Prematurity.. ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis and Dis. of Early Infancy ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
b { Marasmus, Debility, and Icterus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea & Diseases of Digest. System..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urinary Diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Circulation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
c { Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
d { Convulsions.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of Brain and Membranes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
e { Measles.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
f { Tuberculosis of { (a) Brain .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (b) Abdomen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (c) Lungs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (d) Other Forms.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
g Syphilis.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
h Accidents due to Difficult Labour ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
i Other Causes... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	5	3	—	24	2	—	—	—	26	

*This column includes all deaths in preceding columns

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Provided by Lancashire County Council.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.
1—Maternity & Child Welfare Centre.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Weighing Room, Consultation Room, Perambulator Shelter, Lavatory.
2—Moulding Chapel	Birtle	
3—Council School	Heap Bridge	
School Clinic.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Treatment Room, Consultation Room.
Dental Clinic.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Treatment Room, Recovery Room, Lavatory.
Eye Clinic.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Treatment Room.

Clinic and Treatment Centres other than above.

Provided by Regional Hospital Board.

Name.	Situation.
Venereal Disease Clinic,	Rochdale.
do. do.	Bury.
do. do.	Manchester.
Tuberculosis Dispensary,	Rochdale.
Tuberculosis Dispensary & X-Ray Treatment	Ashton-u-Lyne,
Infectious Diseases	Marland Hospital.
Maternity Home	Simpson Hill.
Provided by M/c Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work.	

Legislation in force.

		Operative from
Local Acts.	Heywood Corporation Acts, 1883, 1889, 1899. Heywood Corporation Act, 16/8/1909.	
Local Orders.	Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Order,	July, 1907.
General Adoptive Acts.	Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Sect. 4. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Part 3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Part 2. Sections 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22, 28-33. Public Health Act, 1925 :— Part 2, sections 13-19, 21-33, and 35.	8th July, 1925. 1891. 11th Sep., 1914. May 1st, 1926.
Lancs. Cty. Council.	Rivers Board and General Powers Act.	1938.
Bye-laws relating to Public Health.	1932, Relating to :— Houses-let-in-Lodgings, Market, Common Lodging Houses, Nuisances and Cleansing, etc., Removal of house refuse, Slaughter Houses, Nursing Homes, Good Rule and Government re Prevention of spitting on Paved Footways.	28th Nov., 1932. do. do. do. do. do. 29th May, 1929. 13th Mar., 1935.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the Borough is supplied by the Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

It is derived from moorland surface gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to treatment by the addition of chalk and sedimentation, passed through sand filters and chlorine is added when entering the supply pipes.

The supply is sufficient, constant and of good quality.

Raw Water

Bacteriological examinations were carried out on 22 occasions during the year.

Some samples of water from streams entering reservoirs showed signs of bacterial infection, but all samples after storage and after filtration, were satisfactory.

Water after Treatment.

Thirty-five bacteriological examinations were performed and all samples were satisfactory.

Thirty-two chemical analyses were performed and all proved satisfactory and were declared "free from lead."

Messrs. Melling and Arden, Analytical Chemists, were responsible for both forms of examination.

Precautions taken against Plumbo-Solvency.

Chalk is added at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon, and when necessary, soda ash is added at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon.

Supplies to Houses.

A direct piped water supply is maintained in 7,793 houses. No dwellinghouse is supplied by means of a stand pipe.

Closet Accommodation.

The following table gives the accurate number of all types of closets in the Borough, together with the conversions from the conservancy system to the fresh water carriage system for the past ten years.

Year	Conversions to F.W.C's. from			Privy Middens Abolished	Closet Accommodation Remaining				Privy Middens Remaining
	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Closets		Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Closets	Fresh Water Closets	
1940	4	3	—	—	2551	254	191	6547	121
1941	2	—	—	2	2543	245	183	6549	119
1942	—	1	1	1	2565	261	170	6550	97
1943	3	1	3	1	2558	260	167	6543	96
1944	1	—	—	—	2553	260	167	6547	96
1945	2	1	4	2	2551	259	163	6557	94
1946	25	8	1	1	2526	251	162	6614	93
1947	7	1	21	12	2519	250	141	6697	81
1948	21	14	82	40	2498	236	59	6798	41
1949	8	—	—	—	2490	236	59	6853	41

It will be noted that 295 privy or pail closets yet remain to be converted to the Fresh Water System.

Public Cleansing.

House refuse is deposited by house holders either

- in the 41 middens,
- in the 486 dry ashpits,
- in the 7,928 movable Ashbins which are now in existence.

Collection of all refuse during the last four months of the year was between 7 and 8 days. Pail closets are emptied weekly.

Disposal of refuse is provided for either at the Destructor Works, where it is part screened and part burnt, or at 2 tips situated at suitable outlying sites.

The number of houses at which movable ashbins have been provided during the year is 654, of these 62 ashbins were provided in lieu of 26 ashpits abolished.

It will be noted that the unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation consists of :—

59 Privy Closets.
236 Pail closets.
2490 Waste water closets.

The unsatisfactory closet accommodation persists and every effort must be made to improve the existing state of affairs by the adoption of a long term policy to eliminate the waste water closets and pails in those areas where access to a sewer is available.

Further efforts must be made to eliminate ashpits and ensure a more satisfactory method of storage of refuse by the use of galvanised metal ashbins.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is a public swimming bath in the Borough provided by the Local Authority.

It is equipped with a filtration and sterilization plant.

There is no privately owned swimming bath or pool in the Borough.



1949

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA DURING ~~1948~~

I am obliged to the Sanitary Inspector for the following information :—

1. General Inspections, etc.

(1)	No. of premises visited	3447
(2)	Defects or Nuisances discovered... ..	1007
(3)	„ „ „ abated	952
(4)	No. of Informal Notices served	172
(5)	„ Statutory „ „ P.H. Act 1936 Sect. 39	6
(6)	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	45 5
(7)	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	50 —
(8)	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	56 —
(9)	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	75 —
(10)	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	91/93 21
(11)	„ Legal Proceedings taken	1

2. Nature and result of the Inspections.

(a) The following is a summary of the inspections carried out :—

No. of Inspections of Slaughter-houses	—
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops..	166
„ Fish Shops	16
„ Bakehouses... ..	17
„ Lodging Houses... ..	20
„ Ice Cream Manufacturers	43
„ Other places where Food is prepared	17
„ Offensive Trades	2
„ Workshops... ..	138
„ <i>re</i> Contagious Diseases (Animals) ...	67
„ <i>re</i> Complaints received... ..	865
„ <i>re</i> Housing	1542
„ <i>re</i> Shops	—
„ <i>re</i> Conversions	251
„ of work in progress	303
Total ...	<u>3447</u>

(b) Resulting from Inspections, the following defects have been remedied :—

No. of House Drains and Water Closets opened and cleansed from obstruction... ..	135
„ Drains provided with efficient traps	11
„ Drains repaired and reconstructed	42
„ Dirty Houses cleansed and limewashed	5
„ Slopstone pipes repaired or disconnected from drains	6
„ Roofs of houses repaired and made waterproof ...	28
„ Defective Spouting repaired or replaced	52
„ Offensive accumulations removed	—
„ Defective Ashbins replaced	654
„ Ashbins <i>re</i> New Houses, Conversions, etc.	47
„ Defective Sanitary Pails renewed... ..	13

(c) Resulting from complaints received :—

No. of defects remedied	952
--------------------------------	-----

Shops and Offices.

There are in the Borough 585 shops. During the year ~~1948~~ ¹⁹⁴⁹ no statutory notices were served and no action required in regard to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions in offices.

Bed Bugs.

No. of Council Houses found to be infested	...	...	10
„ „ „ disinfested	...	...	10
„ Other Houses found to be infested	...	...	1
„ „ „ disinfested...	...	...	1

One Common Lodging house was also disinfested.

Schools.

The water supply and sanitary condition of public elementary schools is satisfactory. No instance of school closure, for the prevention of spread of infectious disease, was necessary during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

The emission of Black Smoke from Factory Chimneys in the Borough is limited to 3 minutes per half hour.

Year	No. Observations Made	Number which emitted Black Smoke for times stated.										No. of Notices Served	No. of Legal Proceedings Taken
		No Black Smoke		Under 1 minute		Under 2 minutes		Under 3 minutes		3 minutes and over			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1940	29	2	7	9	31	17	59	1	3	0	0	0	Nil.
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
1945	87	24	28	23	26	38	44	2	2	0	0	0	Nil.
1946	120	15	12	24	20	71	59	10	8	0	0	0	Nil.
1947	85	9	11	48	56	27	32	1	1	0	0	0	Nil.
1948	20	2	10	7	35	9	45	2	10	0	0	0	Nil.
1949	2	—	—	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.

PREMISES OR OCCUPATIONS FOR WHICH BYE-LAWS MAY BE ENFORCED.

Offensive Trades.

There are two Offensive Trades carried out in the Borough, *viz.* :

Leather Tanners	...	...	...	1
Rag and bone dealer	...	...	...	1

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one registered Lodging House in the Borough, and twelve visits were made during the year.

The present Bye-laws were approved by the Minister of Health during 1932.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 6 houses let in lodgings in the Borough, the conditions of which are fairly good, and moderate, 8 visits were made during the year.

The present Bye-laws were approved by the Minister of Health during 1932.

Workshops and Workplaces.

There are 50 workshops and workplaces in the Borough, the general conditions of which are satisfactory.

Factories.

There are 93 factories in the Borough, 73 with mechanical power 23 without mechanical power. During the year 138 visits were made to these premises and unsatisfactory conditions were remedied.

HOUSING.

The present number of applications received by the Housing Agent for Corporation houses is 807.

From lodgers	460
„ householders	347
Total	807
For Bungalows	80
„ two bedrooms	496
„ three/four bedrooms	231
Total	807

The number of applicants for Corporation houses has decreased by 244. This decrease is more apparent than real, as each applicant was circularised during the year, and asked if the name should still be retained on the register. No reply was received in many cases.

The total number of houses under control of the Local Authority is 992.

58 families were housed during the year from lodgings and privately owned houses.

Overcrowding.

The commonest cause of this undesirable condition occurs in the case of married children and their families living in the parent's home.

Nineteen cases of overcrowding in Corporation houses were relieved during the year.

Particulars of Housing Schemes.

In hand at the end of 1949 :—

- (i) Yew Mill site, 6 houses to complete site.
- (ii) New York Mill site 16 houses and 4 bungalows.
- (iii) Gooden Farm site 16 houses and 4 bungalows.
- (iv) Back o'th'Moss 8 houses.

In addition the provision of 28 maisonettes is under consideration and the erection of a further 26 permanent houses.

Difficulty is experienced in the purchase of suitable land.

Housing Statistics.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	47
(i.) By the Local Authority	34
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	8
(iii.) By other bodies and persons... ..	5
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority.... ..	34
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	8



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) Milk Supply.

The number of Dairymen registered to sell milk within the Borough up to 30th September, 1949, is as follows :—

	Retail Trade only	Wholesale Trade only	Both Retail and Wholesale
Dairymen (Cowkeepers) within the Borough... ..	40	22	20
Do. do. outside the Borough	10	4	2
Do. (Non-Cowkeepers) within the Borough	13	—	—
Do. do. outside the Borough	6	—	2
TOTALS	69	26	24

The number of cows within the Borough is approximately 1,650.
The number of inspections of farms and dairies carried out was 166.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946 :—

Number of dealer's licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during ¹⁹⁴⁹~~1948~~ in respect of —

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk :—

(i.) Bottling Nil (ii.) Distribution 15

“Accredited” Milk :—

(i.) Bottling Nil (ii.) Distribution Nil

“Pasteurised” Milk :—

(i.) Pasteurising plants Nil (ii.) Retail distributors 15

(B) Meat.

All slaughtering and inspection of carcasses are carried out at the Abbatoir, Bury.

The policy adopted as regards the prevention of contamination of meat in shops, stalls and vehicles, conforms with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924.

The amount of unsound meat seized or surrendered during the year includes :—

Beef	...	...	...	...	27 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	4 „
Ham	...	...	...	...	18½ „

Diseased meat is collected and disposed of under supervision, and is incinerated.

At the present time all carcasses are inspected at the Abattoirs, Bury.

2. The policy adopted as regards preventing contamination of meat in shops, stalls, and vehicles, etc., is carried out in conformity with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

(C) Other Foods.

Inspections under the sale of Food and Drugs Act are carried out by the County Council. 125 samples were purchased in Heywood during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1949.

Of these 125 samples, 92 were milk and the 33 others comprised :—

3 Semolina	2 Castor Oil	3 Saccharin tablets
2 Butter	1 Liquid Paraffin	2 Syrup
4 Sauce	1 Pork sausage	3 Currants
2 Liquorice Powder	1 Dates	4 Sulphur ointment
4 Soft drinks	1 Separated Milk	

In addition, two “appeal to cow” samples of milk were obtained.

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

Samples	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 formal milk	Deficient 2·3% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 2·5% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 formal milk	Deficient 50% milk fat.	Prosecution. Vendor fined £10 and £5 5s. od. costs.

Samples	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 formal milk	Deficient 6·6% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 informal milk	Deficient 13·0% fat.	Formal sample obtained.
1 formal milk	Deficient 3·3% milk fat.	No prosecution. Vendor cautioned.
1 formal milk	Deficient 15·0% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 13·1% extraneous water.	Same Vendor. Prosecution. Vendor fined £7 10s. od. on each of four charges and a total of £7 7s. od. costs.
1 formal milk	Deficient 10·2% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 10·2% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk	Deficient 8·4% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 9·1% extraneous water.	
1 formal milk	Deficient 10·5% solids-not-fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 11·2% extraneous water.	

The amount of unsound foodstuffs surrendered during the year includes :—

Tinned & Packet Foods	13 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lbs.
Butter... ..	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Chicklings	40 lbs.
Fish	112 lbs.
Cheese	10 lbs.
Gooseberries	48 lbs.
Potatoes	11 cwts.

Food Premises.

During the year 50 inspections were carried out at the various food premises in the Borough and their condition was fairly good.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947—1948.

The Registration of premises for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream is carried out under Section 116 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938. Before registration is granted premises must comply with the Code of Practice issued by the Lancashire County Council. Forty-three inspections were made during the year.

THE SEWAGE WORKS.

During the year ended December 31st, 1949, 587 million gallons of sewage and trade waste have been treated at the main Botany Sewage Works.

The sewage has been strong in character due to the large proportion of trade waste from tannery and dyeworks.

The sewage from the Heap Bridge district has been treated separately at the Heap Bridge Works.

7,200 tons of sludge have been removed from the precipitation tanks, in addition to detritus tank matter and screenings. Part of the sludge has been dealt with by power presses and the remainder blown by pipe line up to the Tip. After pressing or drying, the resultant dry sludge has been delivered to farms and allotments for use as manure.

Chlorination of the Precipitation Tank effluent has been carried out at intervals with a view to improving Filtration results. This system is proving very valuable in the cleansing of the older filters, and still greater improvement is anticipated.

The sewage is treated by a system of chemical precipitation and biological filtration at the average rate of 16,000,000 gallons per day. The greater part gravitates to the Works entering through a 4' 6" culvert, whilst the sewage from Hooley Bridge district is carried by low-level sewer and is then pumped at the Works to tank level.

The plant consists of Primary and Secondary Screens, Detritus Tank and Electric Dredger, Lea Recorder, Precipitation Tanks, Biological Filters with mechanical Sprinklers, and Distributors, Humus Tanks and Ejectors, Sludge Presses, Electrical Centrifugal Pumps, Motors, Air Compressor and "Bell" Chlorinator.

Storm overflows are situated before the recorder and are set in accordance with standard requirements.

Considerable trouble has been experienced from time to time due to trespass and interference with the Plant. Apart from this results have been generally satisfactory.

THE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

6,243 tons of household and shop refuse collected by the Health Department vehicles have been dealt with at the Destructor Works.

In addition a considerable amount of trade refuse from mills, warehouses etc., has been disposed of.

850 loads of gulley waste and street sweepings, collected by the Surveyor's Department have been disposed of on the Tip.

Salvage operations have continued throughout the year, From January to May results were quite satisfactory, 258 tons of salvage extracted from the refuse sold realising £568, but from June to the end of the year the demand for all types of salvage fell off and for the remaining seven months of the year only 198 tons of salvage realising £293 were sold. The total for the year was 456 tons realising £861.

A fire which destroyed the Refuse Separating Shed occurred on June 13th, considerably disorganising the working of the Department.

The main items of salvage were paper, textiles, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cinder fuel, fine ash.

The plant consists of Steel-cased Incinerator with Mechanical feed and hopper, Rotary Screen, Power Baling Press, Steam Plant, Electric Motors.

Work has proceeded satisfactorily apart from the effect of fire and damage through trespass.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever.

5 notifications of typhoid and para-typhoid fever were received, all of which were confirmed, treated in hospital and recovered. In each case infection had occurred through a carrier.

Diphtheria.

Four cases occurred during the year, all of which were treated in Hospital, and recovered. Two of these cases had been immunised. The number of cases shows a decrease of 6 as compared with the previous year. Four children, contacts were excluded from school during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease accounted for 31 cases, 28 of which were treated in hospital, and recovered. 21 children, contacts of these cases, were excluded from school during the year.

Pneumonia.

Acute primary and influenzal pneumonia are notifiable. Although 18 deaths were attributed to this disease only 3 notifications were received.

Measles.

96 cases of measles were notified during the year, none of which proved fatal.

Whooping Cough.

13 notifications of this disease were received all of which recovered.

Scabies.

2 cases of scabies occurred during the year

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified, number of Deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to Hospital, and deaths in Hospital during the year 1949.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Total Deaths	HOSPITAL.	
	Total Cases at all ages.	Years													Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65			
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	4	...	...	..	..	..	...	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..
Erysipelas	4	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	..	..	2	1	..	4	..
Scarlet Fever.....	31	...	...	2	2	8	16	2	...	1	..	..	..	..	28	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5	...
Enceph. Leth. ....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Dysentery .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal)	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	.....	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	.....	5
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	.....	1
Whooping Cough	13	...	4	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...
Measles	96	3	13	15	10	21	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total	176	3	17	18	14	32	59	6	9	9	—	6	3	18	43	19

Bacteriological Examination.

The examination of bacteriological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester. 115 specimens were sent for examination comprising :—

- 87—Typhoid and para-typhoid fever.
- 19—Diphtheria.
- 9—Tuberculosis.

The serological examinations for venereal disease are referred to Withington Hospital.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of infected materials arising from notifiable cases of Infectious Diseases is carried out by the Public Health Staff.

In addition the fumigation of 37 houses by means of Formalin was carried out.

Tubercular-infected houses are disinfected, but no arrangements are in force whereby disinfection is carried out in cases of mumps, measles, whooping cough and chicken-pox.

Any Elementary schools in which any possibility of infection exists, are fumigated, or sprayed with liquid disinfectant.

All books belonging to the Public Library which have been exposed to infection are treated by fumigation before being again put in circulation.

In any case of Puerperal Fever, the overalls and outfit of the Midwife are disinfected prior to attendance on another case.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Combined whooping cough and diphtheria prophylactic has been used and 89 children were immunised during the year.

Three injections are given at monthly intervals.

In 156 cases immunisation against diphtheria alone has been carried out. The prophylactic used is Alum Precipitated Toxoid. Two injections are given at monthly intervals.

In addition 46 children received reinforcing doses for diphtheria immunisation.

The number of children offering themselves for immunisation was 90 less than in the previous year, despite the advice given to parents on this vitally important subject.

Vaccination.

34 children and 17 adults presented themselves for vaccination.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of new cases notified, and number of deaths during year 1949.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Years								
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—25	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25—35	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
35—45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—55	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
55—65	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
65 & upwards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	6	5	3	4	4	1	1	—
	11		7		5		1	

* Including all Primary notifications and all other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1949.

During the year 1949 eighteen notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, eleven were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and seven from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

<p>Males : 1 cervical glands 1 genito urinary 1 cervical lymphadenitis</p>	<p>Females : 1 sacro-iliac joint 1 cervical adenitis 1 anterior pectoral group 1 of lymph glands 1 left knee</p>
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